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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/976,666	10/10/2001	Abhijit Belapurkar	SENA1120	1393
25548	7590	04/07/2005	EXAMINER	
DLA PIPER RUDNICK GRAY CARY US, LLP 4365 EXECUTIVE DRIVE, SUITE 1100 SAN DIEGO, CA 92121-2133			HO, THOMAS M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2134	
DATE MAILED: 04/07/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/976,666	Applicant(s) BELAPURKAR ET AL.	
	Examiner Thomas M Ho	Art Unit 2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 October 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-31 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-9, 12, 13, 30, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Challener et al., US patent 6,654,886.

In reference to claim 1:

Challener et al. discloses a user authentication method comprising:

- Obtaining a user identification (ID) recognizable by an enterprise access management (EAM) system, where the user ID is obtained from within the login token. (Column 3, lines 15-20)

- Generating a login request based upon said user ID, said login request being void of a user password corresponding to said user ID, where the login request that is generated is a login token. (Column 3, lines 7-20) & (Figure 4, Item 404)
- Evaluating said login request with a processing module compatible with said EAM system. Figure 7, Item 708.

In reference to claim 2:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712) discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said evaluating step comprises determining whether said login request was generated by a trusted source, where the evaluation determines if the hardware is approved by matching it with the login tokens in the access registry.

In reference to claim 3:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712 & 404) discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said evaluating step comprises validating said user ID, where the token is validated, and the ID is apart of the token.

In reference to claim 4:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712) discloses a method according to claim 3, further comprising said EAM system performing an access management action if said validating step validates said user ID, where the access management action is the allowance of access to the service if the token is validated in 708.

In reference to claim 5:

Challener et al. (Figure 3) & (Column 5, lines 37-52) discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein said user ID represents a user authenticated by a system independent of said EAM system, where the system depicted is its own server and independent of the validation and access control mechanism.

In reference to claim 6:

Challener et al. discloses a user authentication method comprising:

- Obtaining a user identification (ID) recognizable by an enterprise access management (EAM) system, where the user ID is obtained from within the login token. (Column 3, lines 15-20)
- Creating an encrypted expression based upon said user ID, where the encrypted expression is the encrypted token which contains the user ID. (Figure 4, Item 406)
- Sending said encrypted expression to a processing module compatible with said EAM system. (Figure 4, Item 408)

In reference to claim 7:

Challener et al. discloses a method according to claim 6, further comprising generating a login request that includes said encrypted expression. (Figure 4, Items 404 & 406)

In reference to claim 8:

Challener et al. discloses a method according to claim 7, wherein said encrypted expression is sent to said processing module with said login request. (Figure 4, Items 404 & 408)

In reference to claim 9:

Challener et al. discloses a method according to claim 7, wherein said login request is void of a user password corresponding to said user ID. (Figure 4, Items 404)

Claim 12 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 2.

In reference to claim 13:

Challener et al. discloses a method according to claim 13, further comprising performing a parameter based upon user ID, where the parameter is the token. (Figure 4, Item 404)

Claim 30 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 6.

Claim 31 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 10, 11, 14-29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challener et al. and Scheidt et al., US patent 6,490,680.

In reference to claim 10:

Challener et al. fails to disclose a method according to claim 6, wherein said creating step encrypts a hash to create said encrypted expression.

Challener et al. discloses that the token is digitally signed(encrypted with a private key) and used. (Column 5, line 65 - Column 6, line 5)

Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses an access control system in which digitally signed user information is also used, and is hashed and encrypted.

Scheidt et al. discloses that the advantages of this particular embodiment allows “privacy and data integrity without regard to data origin authentication and nonrepudiation” (Column 13, lines 65-67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the token of Scheidt et al. and hash the user information(token) to create an encrypted expression in

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order to allow for stand alone privacy and data integrity without having to consider complicating factors such as nonrepudiation and data origin authentication.

In reference to claim 11:

Challener et al. and Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 10, further comprising performing a hashing operation on a string to compute said hash, wherein said string is based upon said user ID, where the string is inherent. The hashing operation is performed on the digital token which nothing more than a digital string of 1 and 0 bits.

In reference to claim 14:

Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 1, further comprising performing a hashing operation on said parameter to compute a hash.

In reference to claim 15:

Scheidt et al. disclose a method according to claim 14 further comprising:

- Encrypting said hash to create a first encrypted expression (Column 14, lines 1-14)
- Extracting a second encrypted expression from said parameter, where the second encrypted expression is the computed MDC. (Column 14, lines 5-9)

Neither Challener et al. or Scheidt et al. disclose a method according to claim 14, further comprising:

Comparing said first encrypted expression to said second encrypted expression, where the encrypted expression is compared.

Rather Scheidt et al. appears to decrypt the first encrypted expression before the comparison.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to simply compare the encrypted expressions rather than decrypting and then comparing the expressions because it would be faster and save the computational effort of computing the decryption, although potentially at the expense of some security.

In reference to claim 16:

With regard to the combination in the rejection of claim 15, Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712 & 404) & Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 15, further comprising validating said login request if said comparing step results in a match between said first encrypted expression and said second encrypted expression, where the encrypted hashed expression are compared, and accepted as authentic if the values match.

In reference to claim 17:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712 & 404) discloses a method according to claim 16, further comprising said EAM system performing an access management action if said validating step validates said login request, where upon validation the client is allowed access.

In reference to claim 18:

Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 14, further comprising:

- Extracting an encrypted expression from said parameter.
- Decrypting said encrypted expression to obtain a second hash.
- Comparing said hash to said second hash.

In reference to claim 19:

Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 18, further comprising validating said login request if said comparing results in a match between said hash and said second hash.

In reference to claim 20:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 708 and 712 & 404) a method according to claim 19, further comprising said EAM system performing an access management action if said validating step validates said user ID.

Claim 21 is rejected for the same reasons as claims 1, 11 and 14.

In reference to claim 22:

Challener et al. fails to disclose a method according to claim 21, wherein said encrypting step utilizes a symmetric encryption algorithm.

Challener et al. discloses the use of a public encryption algorithm in the encrypting step.

(Column 5, lines 37-52)

The Examiner takes official notice that symmetric encryption was well known at the time of invention.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use symmetric key encryption because it is faster and simpler than public key encryption, although less secure.

Claim 23 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 11.

In reference to claim 24:

Challener et al. (Figure 7, Item 702 and 704) discloses a method according to claim 21, further comprising receiving said login request at a processing module compatible with said EAM system, where the login request is received at the client and is compatible with the system as shown in the diagram.

In reference to claim 25:

Scheidt et al. (Column 14, lines 1-10) discloses a method according to claim 24, further comprising said processing module:

- Generating said string from parameters included with said login request
- Performing said hashing operation on said string to compute a second hash.

Claim 26 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 15.

Claim 27 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 16.

Claim 28 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 18.

Claim 29 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 19.

Conclusion

6. The following art not relied upon is made of record.

- US patent 5,907, 621 Bachman et al. discloses a login system that compares two login tokens and allows access based on that comparison.
- US patent 6,490,682 discloses a logon verification protocol.
- US patent 6515988 discloses token based document transactions that discloses a string from a login token that is then hashed and encrypted.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to Thomas M Ho whose telephone number is (571)272-3835. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory A. Morse can be reached on (571)272-3838.

The Examiner may also be reached through email through Thomas.Ho6@uspto.gov

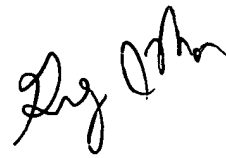
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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571)272-2100.

General Information/Receptionist	Telephone: 571-272-2100	Fax: 703-872-9306
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TMH

March 30th, 2005



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